AN ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT TO

# AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

by

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for

# Optimization Algorithms for New Computer Architectures with Application to Routing and Scheduling (Year 3)

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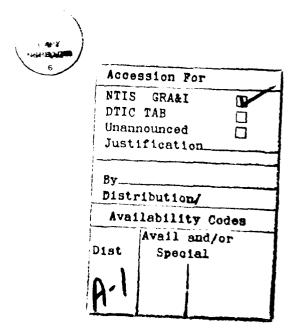
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# Table of Contents

I.	Statement of Work	1
II.	Personnel	2
III.	Publications	3
IV.	Presentations	10
Appo	endix A: An Empirical Evaluation of the KORBX Algorithms for Military Airlift Applications	A-1
Appe	endix B: Performance Characteristics of the Jacobi and the Gauss-Siedel Versions of the Auction Algorithm on the Alliant FX/8	B-1
App	endix C: Computational Comparison of Sequential and Parallel Algorithms for the One-To-One Shortest-Path Problem	C-1
Appo	endix D: Generalized Networks: Parallel Algorithms and an Empirical Analysis	D-1
Appo	endix E: The Shortest Augmenting Path Algorithm for the Transportation Problem	E-1
App	endix F: A Shortest Augmenting Path Algorithm for the Semi-Assignment Problem	F~1
App	endix G: SEMI User's Guide	G-1

# I. STATEMENT OF WORK

Many Air Force applications demand computer hardware several orders of magnitude faster than the fastest machines available. Computer designers (including Semour Cray) have turned to parallelism as one of the more promising avenues for increased computational speed. Parallelism shifts some or the burden for increased speed from the hardware to the software engineer. Very powerful hardware (in terms of millions of floating point operations per second) can be built using many low cost standard chips, all designed to operate in parallel. Our research program objective is to develop and empirically test new parallel algorithms and software for a wide variety of optimization problems. The problems studied this past year include the shortest path problem, the assignment problem, the semi-assignment problem, the transportation problem, and the generalized network problem. Algorithms for all of these models have been developed and empirically tested on a variety of computers. In addition, we worked with the Military Airlift Command to test the AT&T KORBX system located at Scott Air Force Base.



# II. PERSONNEL

# Faculty

Jeffery L. Kennington

Richard V. Helgason

#### Ph.D. Students

Zhiming Wang

Ph.D. received May 1990

Dissertation Title: The Shortest Augmenting Path Algorithm for

Bipartite Network Problems

Douglas Stewart

Betty Hickman

Nandagopal Venugopal

# III. PUBLICATIONS

The following is a list of the papers completed during the last year, an executive summary of the paper, and the publication status. These seven papers also appear in this document.

#### Title

An Empirical Evaluation of the KORBX Algorithms for Military Airlift Applications

Technical Report 89-OR-06 Revised May 1989

#### **Authors**

Major W. Carolan, Major J. Hill, J. Kennington, Second Lieutenant S. Niemi, and Captain S. Wichman

#### **Executive Summary**

This report presents an empirical analysis of the four algorithms which are implemented in the AT&T KORBX system which is being used by the Military Airlift Command at Scott Air Force Base. A set of twelve large MAC models were run with all four algorithms (primal, dual, primal-dual, and power series) and compared where possible with MPSX.

#### **Publication Status**

Published in Operations Research March 1990.

Performance Characteristics of the Jacobi and the Gauss-Siedel Versions of the Auction Algorithm on the Alliant FX/8

Technical Report 89-CSE-33
Revised October 1989

#### **Authors**

D. Kempka, J. Kennington, and H. Zaki

#### **Executive Summary**

This report presents an empirical analysis comparing the Jacobi and Gauss-Siedel versions of Bertsekas' auction algorithm. The tests were run on an Alliant FX/8 located at the Argonne National Laboratory. The Jacobi version yielded the best speedups (up to about nine) and was less sensitive to changes in the cost range. Both algorithms ran rather well in the vector-concurrent mode and we concluded that the auction algorithm is well suited for parallel implementation.

#### **Publication Status**

Computational Comparison of Sequential and Parallel Algorithms for the One-To-One Shortest-Path Problem

Technical Report 89-CSE-32 November 1989

#### **Authors**

R. V. Helgason, J. L. Kennington, and B. D. Stewart

## **Executive Summary**

The problem of finding the shortest path between a designated pair of nodes in a graph is a fundamental problem in operations research which also serves as a building block for other algorithms such as the out-of-kilter algorithm and the shortest augmenting path algorithm. The classical Dijkstra algorithm begins at one of the designated nodes and fans out from this node until the other designated node becomes a member of the labeled set. In this investigation we empirically demonstrate that a better algorithm is obtained by a procedure that begins at both designated nodes and fans out in both directions. This is accomplished mathematically and in parallel by building trees rooted at the two designated nodes. The algorithm stops when any node appears in both trees.

#### **Publication Status**

Generalized Networks: Parallel Algorithms and an Empirical Analysis

Technical Report 90-CSE-1 January 1990

#### **Authors**

J. Kennington, R. Clark, R. Meyer, and M. Ramamurti

### **Executive Summary**

The generalized network problem in its most general form is a special case of a linear program in which every column of the constraint matrix has at most two nonzero elements. Special cases of this model include the flow with gains problem, the minimal cost network flow problem, the transportation problem, the assignment problem, the maximal flow problem, and the shortest path problem. In this study we empirically demonstrate that specialized software for this model is an order of magnitude faster than MPSX. This algorithm was parallelized and speedups up to eleven were achieved on a Sequent Symmetry S81 multicomputer using nineteen processors.

#### **Publication Status**

The Shortest Augmenting Path Algorithm for the Transportation Problem

Technical Report 90-CSE-10 February 1990

#### **Authors**

J. Kennington and Z. Wang

# **Executive Summary**

This paper presents a new algorithm for the transportation problem along with an empirical analysis of the software implementation of this algorithm. The algorithm will achieve an optimal solution in O(Umn) time where U is the total supply, m is the number of sources, and n is the number of destinations. When U is small, the software implementation of this algorithm is the fastest that we have seen.

#### **Publication Status**

A Shortest Augmenting Path Algorithm for the Semi-Assignment Problem

Technical Report 89-CSE-34 Revised July 1990

#### **Authors**

J. Kennington and Z. Wang

# **Executive Summary**

This paper presents a new algorithm for the semi-assignment problem. The new algorithm has the best run time bound for this problem and its software implementation performs better than all competing software.

#### **Publication Status**

This paper has been accepted for publication in Operations Research.

SEMI User's Guide

Technical Report 90-CSF -20 July 1990

#### **Authors**

J. Kennington and Z. Wang

# **Executive Summary**

This report describes the use of a FORTRAN code for sparse semi-assignment problems. This code is based on the algorithm presented in Technical paper 89-CSE-34. We share our software with others and this User's Guide is a manual for the software.

#### **Publication Status**

This report will not be submitted for publication. It is distributed to those who ask for a copy of our semi-assignment software.

# IV. PRESENTATIONS

ORSA/TIMS Joint National Meeting New York City October 16-18, 1989

- Networ': Decomposition for Solving the s-t Shortest Path Problem
   Stewart and R. Helgason
- 2. Graph Partitioning Via Sparsest Cuts: Test Problem Generation and a Solution Scheme
  - K. Thiagarajan, P. Bartholomew, R. Helgason, and D. Matula
- 3. An Empirical Evaluation of the KORBX Algorithms for Military Applications
  - J. Kennington, W. Carolan, J. Hill, and S. Wichmann
- 4. The Shortest Augmenting Path Algorithm for the Transportation Problem Z. Wang

TIMS/ORSA Joint National Meeting Las Vegas May 7-9, 1990

- 1. Solving the Multicommodity Network Flow Problem on Parallel Computers
  - H. Zaki and R. Helgason
- Computational Comparison of Sequential and Parallel Bi-Directional Algorithms for Solving the s-t Shortest Path Problem
   Stewart and R. Helgason
- 3. A Shortest Augmenting Path Algorithm for the Semi-Assignment Problem
  - Z. Wang and J. Kennington